1. **Database and Table Creation (Code and Results Interpretation)**

CREATE DATABASE world\_bank\_data;

USE world\_bank\_data;

**Explanation:** Creates a new database called ‘world\_bank\_data’ and sets it as the active database for subsequent operations.

-- Table 1 locations with location\_id as the primary key

CREATE TABLE locations (

location\_id INT PRIMARY KEY,

country VARCHAR(50),

countryiso3code VARCHAR(10),

region VARCHAR(50)

);

**Explanation:** This table stores information about each location (country), with location\_id as the primary key. It includes columns for the country name, ISO3 code, and region. This serves as a foundational table for linking location data to other indicators.

-- Table 2 economic\_indicators with indicator\_id as primary key

CREATE TABLE economic\_indicators (

indicator\_id INT PRIMARY KEY,

location\_id INT,

country VARCHAR(50),

date DATE,

gdp\_usd DECIMAL(15,2),

gdp\_per\_capita\_usd DECIMAL(15,2),

inflation\_rate DECIMAL(5,2),

fdi\_usd DECIMAL(15,2),

exports\_gdp DECIMAL(5,2),

unemployment\_rate DECIMAL(5,2),

unemployment\_growth\_rate DECIMAL(5,2),

gdp\_growth\_rate DECIMAL(5,2),

high\_gdp TINYINT,

FOREIGN KEY (location\_id) REFERENCES locations(location\_id)

);

**Explanation:** Stores economic\_indicators, such as GDP, inflation, FDI, and unemployment, with indicator\_id as the primary key. The location\_id serves as a foreign key, linking each record to the locations table.

-- Table 3 demographic\_indicators with demographic\_id as primary key

CREATE TABLE demographic\_indicators (

demographic\_id INT PRIMARY KEY,

location\_id INT,

country VARCHAR(50),

date DATE,

population\_total INT,

population\_growth DECIMAL(5,2),

urban\_population DECIMAL(5,2),

urbanization\_rate\_change DECIMAL(5,2),

life\_expectancy DECIMAL(5,2),

child\_mortality\_rate DECIMAL(5,2),

primary\_school\_enrollment DECIMAL(5,2),

FOREIGN KEY(location\_id) REFERENCES locations(location\_id)

);

**Explanation:** Contains demographic data, including population growth, life expectancy, and urbanization rates, with demographic\_id as the primary key. It’s linked to locations via location\_id for cross-referencing.

-- Table 4 sustainable\_indicators with sustainable\_id as primary key

CREATE TABLE sustainable\_indicators (

sustainable\_id INT PRIMARY KEY,

location\_id INT,

country VARCHAR(50),

date DATE,

access\_electricity DECIMAL(5,2),

renewable\_energy\_consumption DECIMAL(5,2),

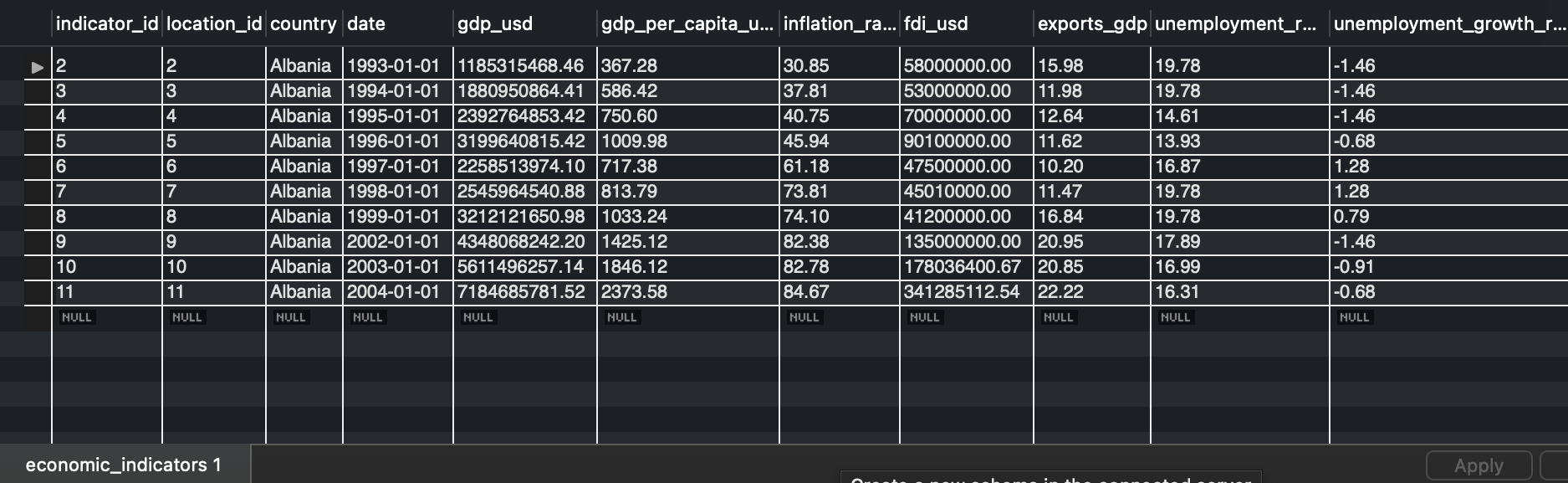
FOREIGN KEY (location\_id) REFERENCES locations(location\_id)

);

**Explanation:** This table #4 stores data related to sustainability, such as access to electricity and renewable energy consumption, with sustainable\_id as the primary key. The location\_id foreign key connects it to the locations table.

-- View a Sample of Data

SELECT \* FROM economic\_indicators LIMIT 10;



**Explanation:** Retrieves the first 10 rows from the economic\_indicators table to display a sample of the data for verification and inspection purposes.

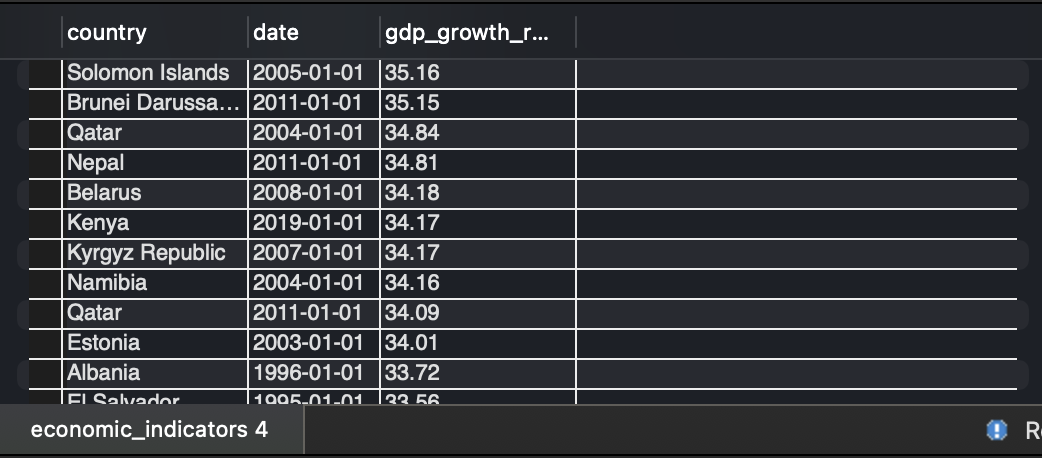
-- Countries with the Highest GDP Growth Rate

SELECT country, date, gdp\_growth\_rate

FROM economic\_indicators

ORDER BY gdp\_growth\_rate DESC

LIMIT 100;



**Explanation:** This query lists the top 10 countries with the highest GDP growth rate, providing insight into the fastest-growing economies based on the data available.

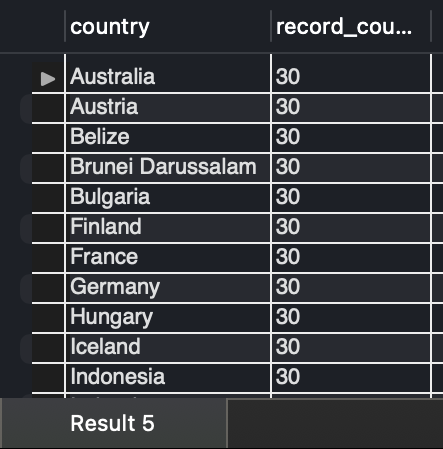
-- Count the Number of Records per Country

SELECT country, COUNT(\*) AS record\_count

FROM economic\_indicators

GROUP BY country

ORDER BY record\_count DESC;



**Interpretation:** This query counts the number of records for each country in the economic\_indicators table. This helps identify which countries have more data points, indicating a richer dataset for those regions.

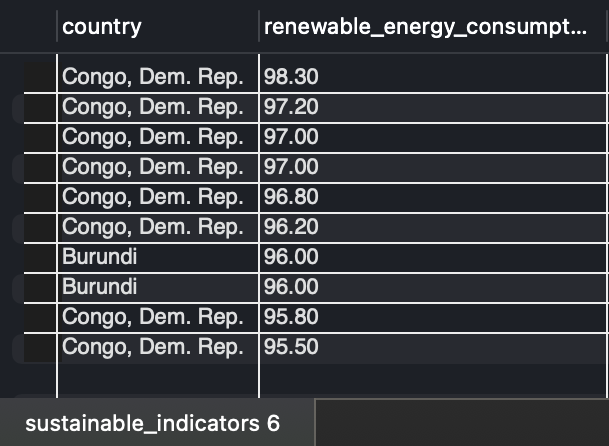
-- Top 10 Countries with the Highest Renewable Energy Consumption

SELECT country, renewable\_energy\_consumption

FROM sustainable\_indicators

ORDER BY renewable\_energy\_consumption DESC

LIMIT 10;



**Interpretation:** Retrieves the top 10 countries with the highest renewable energy consumption, highlighting the leaders in renewable energy usage.

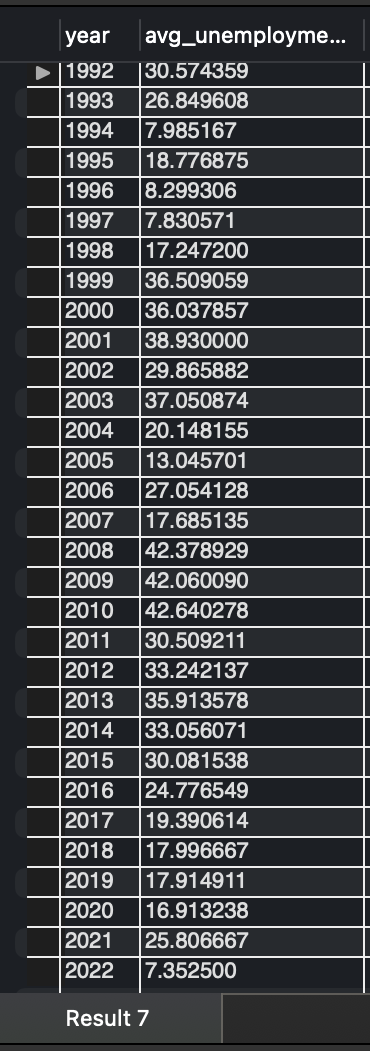
-- Average Unemployment Rate by Year

SELECT YEAR(date) AS year, AVG(unemployment\_rate) AS avg\_unemployment

FROM economic\_indicators

GROUP BY year

ORDER BY year;

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**Interpretation:** Calculates the average unemployment rate per year across all countries. This provides a trend analysis of global unemployment rates over time, offering insights into economic stability and labor markets.